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## SYNTHESIS OF ARYLIMINES FROM N-SILYLAMIDES AND ARYLLITHIUM COMPOUNDS

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<u>Abstract</u>: Various arylimines were synthesized by the addition of N-silylated-N-alkyl-or N-aryl-amides to aryllithium compounds.

The addition reaction of organolithium compounds  $\underline{1}$  to the carbonyl group of N,N-disubstituted amides  $\underline{2}$  is well known to yield carbonylcompounds  $\underline{4}$  (eq. 1a).<sup>1,2</sup> This reaction is particulary valuable in the synthesis of aldehydes from DMF<sup>1,2</sup> or N-methylformanilide<sup>3</sup> whereas N-(2-pyridyl)-N-methylformamide<sup>4</sup> is preferred for similar reactions with Grignard reagents.



 $(X = H, CH_3, OCH_3; R = H, alkyl, aryl, R_1 = alkyl, aryl)$ 

In connection with synthetic studies using N-silylated-amides<sup>5</sup>  $\underline{2}$  (R<sub>2</sub>=Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> and N-silylated-lactams<sup>5</sup> we have found that aryllithium compounds  $\underline{1}$  readily react with amides  $\underline{2}$  to give imines<sup>6</sup> 5 instead of carbonyl compounds 4 (eq. 1b).

Treatment of a solution of phenyllithium in THF at -78 °C with N-methyl-N-trimethylsilyl propionamide, either neat or as a solution in THF, and subsequent warming to room temperature gave after a standard work-up, N-methyl-ethylphenylimine in 73% yield. The results of the conversion of aryllithium compounds with several N-silylated amides are summarized in Table I. The imineformation is strongly dependant on the basicity of the lithium reagent as alkyllithium compounds only yielded products derived from deprotonation of the N-silylated acetamides. Isomerically pure imines were obtained from all formamides (entries 6, 10, 11) and N-methyl-N-trimethylsilylacetamides (entries 3, 7). The stereochemical assignment is based on comparison of <sup>1</sup>H-NMR data with those published. For the acetophenone- and 2-acetylfuran-imines (entries 3, 7), the E-configuration was established on basis of the observed coupling constants in the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra ( $J_{\rm H,H} < 1.0$  Hz for HC-C=N-CH).<sup>7</sup>

The imines 5 can be reduced in situ to amines [71%, (NaBH4, CH3OH); 75%, 83% and 60%, (LiAlH4, THF) for entries 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively] or hydrolysed to aldehydes or ketones (e.g. entry 1, 80% phenylethylketone).



The present method also allows preparation of  $aryl-\Delta^1$ -pyrrolines 7 from N-silylatedpyrrolidone 6, although yields are low sofar. Thus reaction of phenyllithium with 6 gave 20% of 7 after chromatography (identical with an independently prepared sample<sup>8</sup>) (eq. 2).

<u>Table I</u>	Synthesis of Arylimines						
		Aryl-	R	R1	yield(%)	ld(%) <sup>a</sup> Z/E <sup>b</sup>	
	1	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	73	30/70	
	2	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH3	$C_2H_5$	60	40/60	
	3	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH3	CH3	63	0/100	
	4	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	$C_6H_5$	CH3	77	-	
	5	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	$C_6H_5$	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	80	-	
	6	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Н	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	55	0/100	
	7	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH3	57	0/100	
	8	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	$C_6H_5$	CH3	55	40/60	
	9	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	$C_6H_5$	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	79	45/55	
	10	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Н	CH3	35	0/100	
	11	(o-OCH <sub>3</sub> ) C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Н	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	70	0/100	

a. Isolated yield by distillation; b. Z/E ratio determined by NMR.

The elucidation of the stereochemical features of this new imine formation and the use of functionalized organolithium reagents is presently under investigation.

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